FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1894.

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Local Naws.—The City and Suburban News Bureau of the Univer Passe and Naw York Associated Passe is at \$1 to \$9 Am street. All Information and deci-ments for public use instantly disseminated to the press of the whole country.

#### Fight It to the Last Ditch !

Honor to FRANKLIN BARTLETT, and to BOURKE COCKRAN, and to the Democrats who stood with them on Wednesday, in their gallant attempt to strangle the income tax here and now!

This urgent deficiency appropriation to enable an iniquity has passed the House simply because the Republican managers do not intend to let the Democracy escape any of the consequences of its shameful surrender to Populism. Scarcely a quorum of the House voted on the question. The Republican leaders made no secret of their motive in withholding votes, which unquestionably would have gone against the Populist tax had the proposition been a Republican proposition to repeal the same. This may be shrewd politics, but it is scrubby patriotism.

The first duty of good citizenship is to kill the snake with any club that offers, and regardless of the direction in which it seems to be crawling.

This opportunity to rise above petty partisanship our Republican friends in the House

Let the same fight be made in the Senate when the urgent deficiency bill prepared and reported by the unspeakable BRECKIN RIDGE reaches that body.

Democrate in the Senate who are opposed to the Populist Income tax : Senator HILL Senator SMITH, Senator GORMAN, Senator BRICE, and the others; yes, even Senator McPherson of New Jersey, will have work to do when the urgent deficiency bill comes before them.

The case is urgent, not for the appropriation, but for its defeat. Who can say that a determined stand in the Senate against the Populistic and Socialistic forerunner, may not find the needed Republican help which it has failed of in the House?

The fight is not over. The fight will not beover while this hateful measure of oppression and confiscation remains in the statutes to the disgrace of the American Congress.

#### This City in the Assembly.

New York city's delegation to the Albany Assembly, which convenes next month, and is the last under the present apportionment, will consist of 17 Republicans and 13 Democrats. The tenure of one Democratic member credited with a plurality of 32 votes by the official count, is in dispute, and if the Republicans admit the Republican contestant, New York city's delegation will stand: Republicans, 18; Democrats, 12. Important partisan legislation is a part of the programme of the Republicans. Some legislation disconnected from considerations of politics is also made necessary by the recent adoption of the proposed amendments to the Constitution.

Of the 18 or 17 Republican Assemblymen elect two only have had experience in the Legislature. Of these each has a record of a single term. A clear majority of them are raw recruits, green and inexperienced; yet to them, in reference to New York city matters, must their Republican associates from other counties look for information.

r hand, a m ocratic Assemblymen elect have had experience. The member from the First district has a previous record of four terms; the member from the Fifth four terms; the member from the Tenth two terms, and five other Democrats in the delegation were in the Assembly last winter. The anomalous condition which confronts and may possibly confound the Republican majority from New York city, gives little promise of wise treatment of local affairs, and the greater knowledge of the Democratic members may be fruitful of political surprises, especially to gentlemen of a reforming bent of mind.

The average majority of the Democratio Assemblymen elect from this city is 727; that of the Republican Assemblymen 1,173.

## The End of the Fur Seal.

We print a letter written to Congressm DINGLEY, at his request, by Mr. HENRY W. ELLIOTT of Cleveland. The letter was read in the House of Representatives on Tuesday, when a resolution passed asking the Secretary of the Treasury for information concerning the destruction of the Alaska fur seals. Mr. ELLIOTT is the foremost authority on all that concerns seal life in Bering Sea and the North Pacific. His expert knowledge of the subject, his practical experience at the Pribylov Islands, and his disinterested enthusiasm for the preservakion of this interesting and useful creature against extermination by the pelagic hunters, give extraordinary importance to what he has to say.

Mr. FLLIOTT's conclusions are inevitable from the known facts of the situation, and they are expressed with uncommon frankness. The result of the Paris tribunal's vaunted scheme to protect and preserve the seals is " a flat and wretched failure." Undes the operation of the articles agreed upon at Paris, the pelagic catch, mostly by Canadian hunters, was in round figures 50,000 skins in 1894, as against about 86,000 in 1893 and 25,000 in 1892. In two years, therefore, the Paris regulations have about doubled the brutal, indiscriminate, and mercenary destruction which it was do

signed to prevent. While the pelagic slaughter of females and males alike reached last year the number of 50,000, the American take on land, under the proper and lawful restrictions, was only 16,000 young males fit for the market. Mr. Elliorr's estimate of the surviving population of the herd is 60,000 or 80,000 mall males and 600,000 females, the latter worth to us in cash at least \$7,000,000. or just what we paid Russia for Alaska. Mr. ELLIOTT predicts that five or six more seasons of the indiscriminate pelagic butchery now in progress, under the Paris regulations, will wipe out the entire herd. thinks that if this is to go on, we might as well turn to and kill off and sell the females frequenting the Pribylov Islands, and turn the proceeds into the Treasury, as to permit The Canadian hunters to exterminate the Tur seals to their own profit.

The chapter of pretentious diplomacy existing deed of gift as it has to melt

which has produced these wonderful results will not make pleasant reading for any American after the fur seal has disappeared from the face of the globe.

The Mediterranean as a British Sea.

The Spanish Government and the Madrid newspapers are said to have been agitated over a rumor that Morocco had ceded Peregil to England for a coaling station. As the little island lies near the Spanish fortified town of Centa, just opposite Gibraltar, the reason for this excitement in Madrid can be appreciated.

Gibraltar and Ceuta were the ancient Calps and Abyla, the Pillars of Hercules, so that the spectre of JOHN BULL bestriding the straits like a colossus, would naturally disturb the dreams of Spanish statesmen. Nor could the spectacle be agreeable to France or Russia or even to Italy and Austria; for the right to a coaling station on Peregil Island might carry therewith the right to fortify it. The distance between Europa Point and Cape Ceuta is about fifteen miles; and with the range of modern artillery it may be conceived what an advantage would be had by England with her cannon planted on both sides of the straits, or even with anchorage and coaling and repair stations for her fleets on both sides.

That England has long coveted a foothold on the African shore is well known. On the other hand. Spanish desires for territorial extension in Morocco have been thought to be partly based on the hope of exchanging acquisitions there for the possession of Gibraltar. A well-known English naval critic. W. LAIRD CLOWES, recently advised exchanging Gibraltar for some Spanish possession in Morocco, on the ground of the damage which Spanish land batteries mounted near Gibraltar could do to a British fleet there, and the freedom from such a disadvantage on the African side. But to hold Gibraltar and also to gain a footing in Morocco, and this without consulting Spain or giving her guarantees, would be quite another thing.

#### The Outcome of the London School Board Election.

Although the facts relating to the recent hotly contested election of members of the London School Board, are plain enough, there seems to be considerable doubt concerning the course to which they ought to point. Not even the leading newspaper supporters of the Moderates, who were nominally victorious, are agreed as to the interpretation which the new Board should give to the popular verdict.

The facts were these: the Progressives, who wish the religious teaching given in the national schools to be so vague and undenominational that even Unitarians cannot object to it, polled 817,632 votes, against 671,734 cast by the Moderates, who insist that the religious teaching shall inculcate at least what Anglicans and Catholics consider the essential truths of Christianity. It is clear, from the figures quoted, that the Progressives gained a moral victory, having thrown nearly 150,000 more votes than their opponents; but owing to their failure to distribute their strength cleverly with reference to the system of cumulative voting, which obtains at Board elections, they returned fewer members by three; and consequently for three years to come the Moderates will retain a majority in the School Board, though it is diminished and deprived

of moral weight. Under these circumstances how will the Moderates use their preponderance? Very different advice is offered to them by the Guardian on the one hand and the Speciator on the other, although both of these journals sturdily upheld their cause during the late appeal to the electors. The Guardian reminds the successful Moderate candidates that they owe their return mainly to the Anglican advocates of definite Christian teaching. Their business is, therefore, so it contends, to reëlect the former Chairman of the Board, Mr. Dig-GLE, and to adhere firmly to such an interpretation of the compromise of 1871 as will on of the essential truths of Christianity in the schools. Should the Progressive minority move to rescind the famous circular embodying that interpretation, the Moderates, according to the Guardian, should vote the motion down.

Precisely opposite counsel is tendered by the Spectator, which before the election earnestly sided with those holding that, so far at all events as the older children were concerned, the school teaching should include some attempt to explain clearly what the latest of the four Gospels and the letters of the Apostles to the various Churches are believed by Anglicans and Catholics to tell us concerning the nature of Gop and CHRIST and the meaning of redemption. Now, however, the Spectator regards the result of the election as proving that such teaching is not sanctioned by a large majority of the parents of school children. It concedes that parents have the right to decide in what kind of religion they desire their children to be brought up, and that for the present they have given their verdict in favor of the vague undenominationalism which has remained in almost unchallenged vogue during the twenty years succeeding 1871. It accordingly advises the Moderates to make no partisan use of their nominal majority, to replace Mr. DIGGLE by an impartial Chairman chosen from the outside, and, in a word, to drop the theological controversy.

It remains to be seen which of these two ounsellors will be heeded by the new School Board, in which, as we have seen, the Moderates will have a small majority.

## The Yacht Race.

THE SUN's comments on the deed of the America's Cup, printed on Tuesday, are followed by this note from the Chairman of the committee of the New York Yacht Club:

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUB-Sir: I cannot refrain from saying that your editorial of yesterday on yacht-ing and the deed of gift of 1887 is excellent, and one of the best, if not the very best, I have ever

The conduct of the New York Yacht Club In these negotiations for a race with the Royal Yacht Squadron must be approved by all. Under the mutual agreement clause in the deed, which allows yachtamen to make any terms that suit them, Lord DUNBAVES and the New York Yacht Club have agreed on certain terms for a race. Of course the deed sanctions these terms, to Lord DUNRAVEN and all succeeding victors. forever. If the next owners prefer others the deed will also sanction others. For these particular terms, however, Lord Dun-BAVEN and the Royal Yacht Squadron have taken a liking and for the deed they have taken a great disliking, and from some mpulse of blindness or excitement they ask to have the deed swept out of existence and their own terms put in its place, the latter to survive as the rule for all future contests. To call this plan preposterous does not fully describe it. The New York Yacht Club has the same right to abolish the

down the America's Cup and hold it as an ingot of silver. actually are.

We trust that within a week now this latter incontestable fact will have dawned upon the minds of the British yachtsmen, and that they will politely take cognizance of it by affirming Lord DUNRAVEN'S challenge, either through the name of the Royal Yacht Squadron, or of any other yacht club he may choose to sail for

Three cheers for Valkyrie III. !

False Statements from the Pulpit, The Rev. MADISON C. PETERS of the Bloomingdale Reformed Church, preached a sermon last Sunday on the timely topic of athletics, with special reference to college football. The reverend orator began his discourse by thus explaining why the theme is appropriate to the pulpit:

"When every ninth man in America is a drunkard, every seventh person an opium flend, every fifth wo-man a victim of hysteria, every fourth man a slave of tolacco, when women are old at forty, and men gray and worn at fifty, and when everybody is inhumanly careless of the laws of life and health, it is high time to preach the gospel of athletics."

This "gospel of athletics" is not the gospel of revelation, but merely an inspiration of the preacher himself, and hence, fortunately, the salvation of the soul does not depend on belief in his statistics. At any rate, we don't believe in them, for they are false. If they were true, the American race would have lost its vigor and be rapidly sinking into decadence and destruction

In 1890 the number of men in the United States of twenty-one years and over was about 17,000,000, or in exact numbers, 16,-940,311, and the number of women was about the same. At present there must be something like 20,000,000 of each. According to the "gospel of athletics," then, there are more than 2,000,000 men drunkards in the Union, to which number must be added the women drunkards; there are between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 opium fiends, exclusive of those who have not yet reached their majority, for that vice prevails at least equally among men and women, and includes even youths; 4,000,000 of our women are "victims of hysteria," and 4,000,000 of the men are "slaves of tobacco," the number of youths and of women who are also such slaves not being included.

A much larger number of our men proportionately than one-ninth are drinkers of alcoholic beverages habitually; but this preacher says that among them there are more than 2,000,000 who have carried the practice so far that it has become a vice and a disease in them, for that is the meaning of the term drunkard. Drinker and drunken and drunkenness and drunkard are distinctive terms widely separated in their signification. A man may drink temperately, but even if he drinks intemperately to the extent that he becomes drunken, he is not necessarily a drunkard. To be a drunkard, drunkenness must be habitual with him. He must be given to the excessive use of strong drink. Drunkenness may be merely an accident arising from the incautious use of an intoxicant, or a consequence of the rare indulgence of a man habitually temperate and sober.

For instance, we are told in Genesis that after the flood "NOAH began to be an husbandman, and he planted a vineyard," and on one occasion "he drank of the wine and was drunken," and in that condition a shameful exposure was made of him, greatly to his indignation when he got sober. Inasmuch as he lived 850 plomacy. years thereafter and was blessed of GOD, it is obvious that he did not repeat the indulgence habitually. Would the Reformed preacher call Noan a drunkard because the wicked daughters of Lor induced him to drink wine to so great excess that he became drunk on two successive nights? Would this preacher call Lor a drunkard? If there are more than 2,000,000 men in this country, or one out of nine, who are drunkards, there are that many who are given to drunkenness as a habit, a vice, or a disease. That is the declaration of the "gospel of athletics" as preached by the Rev. Mr. Peters and proclaimed on the authority of the pulpit of the Reformed Church;

but it is not a fact. It is not true. Neither is it true that there are more than 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 onium fiends in this country, "every seventh person" being addicted to that destructive vice. Where did the preacher get his statistics, or did he speak from supernatural knowledge? The number of opium flends is not determinable. for their vice is usually kept secret, or known only confidentially to their medical advisers, and, perchance, to anothecaries who sell them the drug and who have compiled no tables of their number for the information of the Rev. Mr. PETERS. He has, then, proclaimed as a fact, with all the solemnity of the pulpit, what cannot be known to him as a fact, except through inspiration. Probably the number of opium flends in this country is not a tenth part of the frightful total he announced. His declaration was false and baseless.

Nor is every American woman in five "a victim of hysteria," or subject to that strange, nervous disease to the extent that she can be called a victim to it. Everybody knows from observation that the charge is false. The general health of this country, as the vital statistics prove, is improving among both men and women, and consequently the race is growing stronger instead of feebler, as would be the case if Mr. PETERS spoke the truth. It is not true that " women are old at forty, and men gray and worn at fifty" to an extent that makes this country and this period remarkable. The average length of life is shown by the vital statistics to be increasing, and women not worn by excessive toil or wasting disease, are not old at forty. Rather, they are then in the prime of their womanhood, a large part of them at the period of their most fascinating beauty. The foremost men of this country intellectually and in enterprise are over fifty. Some of them may be gray and bald, but they are not worn out. They are at the summit of their possible power. Never was there a time when men held their years so well as now. The period of their youthfulness has been extended. Col. STHONG WAS able to make a very lively canvass, though he is far past fifty years, and Mr. Monron is not lacking in the vigor requisite for the Governorship, though he is much older The Rev. Mr. PETERS did not preach the truth, but was guilty of making a statement easily proved to be false.

It is false, also, that "everybody is inhumanly careless of the laws of life and health." Never were the people so obedient to them as now. The health regulations enforced by authority of law will not permit them to be thus careless. Consequently disease is decreasing proportionately and the death rate is lower, being now lower in this town than ever before in its history.

When the pulpit speaks on the authority of divine revelation, human knowledge may not avail against it; but when it undertakes to deal with facts which belong to the domain of acience and human experience and observation, it should take care not to utter as truth what can be proved to be false by the evidence of the facts as they

Even though Mr. JAMES PAYN has "conversed with many men of letters upon spiritual things," we cannot admit the accuracy of the opinion which he has expressed in the Cornhall Magazine, that "literary men are not, as a rule, churchgoers, and are unorthodox or something At all events, his remarks cannot be applied to lettered Americans, as a rule. Inving, BANCROFT, SPARKS, LONGFELLOW, LOWELL, BRYANT, WHIPPLE, TUCKERMAN, CURTIS, and many of our other deceased authors were churchgoers, as, we believe, are most of our living authors. A good proportion of them, too, must be set down as orthogox, or not further from it

than Unitarianism. It is a more interesting thing yet that a very large proportion of our Congressmen and other politicians are churchgoers, and we do not know that many of them are unorthodox in their faith. Lots of Senators, Representatives, and lobbyists may be seen in the churches of Washington every Sunday. Even CLEVELAND professes Presbyterianism. Our Judges and lawvers also are churchmore, as we guess are early all the officeholders, Democratic and Republican.

It is our opinion that Mr. JAMES PAYN'S remarks are far too broad, even for England. They could probably be applied in France to men of letters, as a rule, though the liveliest of them all, M. ZoLA, swears that he is a good churchman.

JOHN PEARODY of Rhode Island submits a question to which space allows us to answer but partially:

n reading Senator Mounna's list of the astonishingly abourd Senatorial bills presented to Congress, it occurred to me to ask of you what ought a member of Congress to know? Nobody is better able to answer this question than THE SUN.
"WARWICK, R. L., Dec. 12." "JOHN PRABODY.

We will name three things which a statesma must know, or he or somebody must pay dearly for his ignorance. First, the Constitution of th United States; secondly, the principles of the party he represents; thirdly, the Ten Command-ments. On this foundation a man can build up all the political greatness his talents permit. Without it he is sure to reach the ditch either of obscurity or disgrace.

It looks like an unfortunate thing or Japan that Field Marshal Yamagara has been compelled by illness to retire from the field. During his service of the past half year against China he has won laurels as a conqueror, as a commander not surpassed in centus by more than two other men who have lived in the nineteenth century. His operations in Cores were not less masterly than have been those upon Chinese soil, and every battle in which he has held command has been an achievement in the greater strategy. In him we have observed characteristics that were illustrated by Napoleon, and others that belonged to MOLTKE, Japan must find it hard to spare him. By his deeds he had won the confidence of the Emperor and the de-votion of the army. It was reported, before he fell ill, that he intended to prosecute the campaign steadily through the winter season, and to push onward to Pekin. For the sake of civilization and in the interest of both the warring countries, it is to be desired that his success will be able to carry out his plans. Field Marshal OYAMA has an excellent reputation, and his victory at Port Arthur is not the only success to his credit in the war.

Plenty of people are drawing "lessons" from the war between Japan and China. We can draw a useful lesson that may be applied to all mankind, from the head to the heels. It is, that Pluck is Power.

There are lots of other lessons to be drawn from it. One of them is in favor of scientific warfare and skilful generalship; another is in favor of good government and sagacious di-

Then again, the value of Chinese civil service reform, as bearing upon the political and beiligerent administration of the public affairs of a country, may be illustrated advantageously from the Pekin side of the conflict now raging on Chinese soil.

One should be very sure of his lesson before giving it out for the guidance of unthinking

# PARKHURST THE DETECTIVE, NOT

A Letter from the Rev. F. P. Mullally. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your article of this morning under the heading, "The Presbytery and Dr. Parkhurst," has begotten in resistibly forces me to expression.

I know that the article was not produced for my sake, but for that of the public, of which I am a very humble integer. Yet my reasons for gratitude are peculiarly strong, and you will not augh at me because I write to tell you that I am delighted by your masterly exposition of the case, in which I tried to discharge my con-

delighted by your masterly exposition of the case, in which I tried to discharge my conscience, while well knowing the danger of being misunderstood and misrepresented in the performance of the simple duty involved.

The SUN has long been a prime means to me and my family (which includes two lawvers and aphysician, all regularly graduated, both in literature and professional study, and five other children well advanced in point learning, not only of political and general secular information, but of linguistic and theoretical pleasure and advantage. Your articles are the best models of practical logic clothed in pure, terse, and ast words, forming lucid gracefully knit, and powerful sentences. But nothing is so wonderful in your citiorial columns as the display of versatility. The subjects treated of in them pertain to every department of knowledge, and in all mastery is manifested.

In no one, I am sure, is The SUN more excellent than in that which is the preacher's special department. What may be called its ecclesiastical articles, during the late memorable questions of debate in the Presbyterian Church, could have been written only by a profound student of theology and church history. So the article which prompts these lines evinces not only the nower to distinguish well and to present thought in the clearest light, but also a knowledge of the nature and functions of the church very rarely shown in religious periodicals, and never elsewhere, as far as I know, in the political and secular press. Thanks, thanks, most cordially. Your fellow citizen.

Figures 2.

## 62 WEST NINETY-THIRD STREET, Dec. 12

A Question Answered.

To the Entropy of The Sex-Sir: Will you kindly tell ne who the Herbert Booth King who dined Senator Lexow on Tuesday night is. Although I have been for twenty years a close follower of public men.

I hever heard of him before, nor is this the first
time that this has happened. Frequently The Sex time that this has happened, Frequently the new refers to men of little or no renown as though they they were well known. Possibly they may be so in their own crede, but the great majority of its are laymen and med to be intrestined to the several gentlemen who are lately posing in the public eye.

I am not haddinally a kicker, nor is Tim Sew often remiss in this particular, but in this case I must ask, yas in the init of several gentlements in this particular, but in this case I must ask, yas in the init of several and who is herbert Booth King? Yours for accuracy.

In an array to be the several gentlement of the several gentlement o ountyn, Doc. 12.

Mr. Herbert Booth King is a most modest and worthy gentleman who conducts an advertising agency on Broadway. Modest as he is, and of disposition shy and retiring, there is one yet more bashful than be. In giving this dinner Mr. King simply interposed his own personality that another might do good by stealth and not have to blush when the fame ensued. Mr. King was the self-sacrificing agent in the regular way of affairs, and we have no doubt he will always be found at his place of business ready o conduct a banquet for a suitable consideration and the regular commission.

#### A Platilinde. "My name is Platt.

And where I'm at Is where no Mugwump is: I'm nerry, and I've got the sand To punch a Mugwump in the phia

"The spoils we've got Are smoking hot And all the boys and I Are now dead sot; The mugs are not To have a finger in the pla-

"It's quite well known. The work's our own, And ours shall be the fame; At any rate, We're here to state

The muge were never in the game

MR. ELLIOIT ON THE SEALS. A Startling Exhibit of the Net Results of

Paris Arbitratios. From the Congressional Record of Dec 12. WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 10, 1894. DEAR Sin: In pursuance of your suggestion that I put into writing the substance of my ent verbally made to you Saturday ever statem ing last, touching the subject of the failure of the articles of the Behring Sea Tribunal to protect and save the Alaskan fur-seal herd from destruction, I take pleasure in being able to submit the

following: It is not necessary to recite all the steps taken between 1887 and 1891 which led to the erection of the Behring Sea Tribunal, which sat in Paris during the spring and summer of 1853, or to detail the findings and award of that court; it is enough for me to say that immediately the regulations ordered by that tribunal were published in August, 1893, I observed that our agents, Mesers, Foster, Phelps, Carter, Coudert, and others associated with the case, all, each and every one, were out in printed interviews declaring that while we had lost all the legal grounds of our contention, yet we had nevertheless secured the main object of our de-

nevertheless secured the main object of our desire; that we had secured such regulations from the tribunal as were necessary to break up and drive out that pelagic fleet of scalers which was destroying the fursion here of Alaska.

I was surprised at this said want of better knowledge on this question by our protessed experts and agents, and in many papers of Augustion to their reporters, who called on me at my beam in Cleveland, that these regulations of the Paris tribunal, when put into operation, world prive a flat failure in 1804; that when the returns of the pelagic catch for that year were made up the figures would show the largest ever taken. What are these figures? Here they are, from the record of the London sales—authentic and beyond question, because each and every skin is ticketed and recorded in the salesrooms:

1892 - 65 schooners scenred 20,085 realskins 1893 - 55 schooners scenred 20,110 centskins 1894 - 59 schooners scenred 38,044 scatskins

1804-59 schooler's secured 38,044 scalakins.
I call this the "Canadina feet," because these vessels all clear and enter at Victoria, B. C., though I believe that a goodly amount of American ownership and capital is invested in it. The American fleet, which clears and enters at San Francisco, the only other port, than Victoria on the northwest coast and California where those vessels discharge carea, is very small only disc essels discharge cargo, is very small, only five r six vessels, and their catch is as follows:

Thus it will be seen that the catch for 1894 taken from the Alaskan heri under the license of the articles of protection ordered by the Paris tribunal is in round numbers 30,000 skins, against 30,000 skins in 1893, and 25,000 skins in 1892.

These facts declare that the new regulations These facts declare that the new regulations do not secure that protection and conservation for our herd of seals which was chedited to them by our agents, and they furthermore announce clearly to every intelligent mind the swift elimination of this life from the land and waters of Alaska—the earth, for that matter; and in this connection permit me to point out the following fatal detect in the articles of the Paris award in so far as the preservation of this industry is concerned:

of Alaska—the earth, for that matter; and in this connection permit me to point out the following fatal detect in the articles of the Paris award in so far as the preservation of this industry is concerned:

By the terms of these articles, in brief, the pelagic sealer is permitted to hunt fur seals in the open waters of the North Pacific Ocean and Behring Sea from the beginning of the year up to the 1st of May; then, until the 1st of August following, he is absolutely prohibited from pursuing that business in any form whatsoever in those waters; then from the 1st of August intil the end of the year he is again at liberty to hunt; but in Behring Sea, at any and all times, he is never to approach nearer than sixty miles from the Pribylov group of seal islands, and also never permitted to use firearms when hunting in said waters of Behring Sea.

At the time these articles of the Paris award were published immense stress was laid upon the fact that firearms were prohibited in Behring Sea by our agents, who declared that this prohibition would discortage and break up the business of the pelagic sealer. They were strangely ignorant of the truth in the matter, at least the lawyers were, and they had nobody on our side with them at Paris who really knew anything about the life and habits of the seals who could teach them better. This was their own famit, however.

The very fact that these hunters cannot lawfully use firearms while hunting around that sixty-mile rone in Behring Sea constitutes the chief and overwhelming danger to which these seals are now subjected. Instead or being an obstacle to the open-water hunter it directly plays into his hands, and in this way:

Had that feet of fifty-nine Canadian vessels, manned by S14 white and 518 Indians, of 1844, been permitted to use their shotguns and rifles in Behring Sea last August and September they would have, in their greed and jealousy, kept up such a fushed on the seals as to have deterred and driven back a very large multiple of these animals are alarmed while f

Bearing Sea by the spearmen was last August and September, it will be nearly doubled next season, because only half of that fleet was outfitted with skilled native spearmen; next year they will have a full crew of native hunters to every yeasel—they will have the entire strength of the Aleutian and Kodiak sea otter hunters at their command in this fleet of 1895, and they will come out of those waters of Behring Sea next September and carly in October with a carich that will be as far beyond the record of 1893.

In the face of this year's count exceeds that of 1893. In the face of this year's work and that prom-

In the face of this year's work and that promised for next, season, does any sensible man see any future for our fur-seal herd except that of speedy destruction? And all this under the license of that Paris tribunal.

Now, there is another way of looking at this question, and it is one that is entirely natural and honest. In 1890 I carefully surveyed the breeding and handing grounds on the Pribylov Islands. I found that in spite of the destruction wrought on them, there were still left some 60%, 000 female seels and some 8,000 adult bulls on the rookeries, against 1,500,000 females and 20,000 adult bulls which I recorded as existing there in 1872-74, and that of the bachelor or killable seals only a tenth of what I saw in 1872 could be found in 1800, 12, some 100,000 of all ages from one year up to five, but fully 80,000 of these young males just cited were last year's pups of yearlings, and of little or no commercial value.

Since 1800 there has been but little change up

Since 1890 there has been but little change up

pups or yearlings, and of little or no commercial value.

Since 1890 there has been but little change up to date in these numbers except for the worse. The killing on land was stopped in 1800 at 20,000; then, in 1891, at some 1-4,000; in 1892, at 600; then, in 1891, at some 1-4,000; in 1892, at 7,500; and in spite of all this rest and that a permit was given to the lessees of the islands to kill 20,000, these people in 1804 only secured 16,030 young male scals fit for market. Next year they cannot possibly get half that number.

How is it, then, that these pelagic hunters get auen large numbers? I answer, they get the females, which we cannot kill on land, tor our law prevents their molestation even.

Therefore, as matters stand to-day, you will observe our people are placed, with regard to this fur-scal question, in a remarkably silly and unfair position, and one which they will not rost in as soon as they understand it.

Here we are in possession of some 600,000 female scals and some 60,000 to 80,000 small nais scals and some 60,000 to 80,000 small nais scals and a few thousand old buil scals on the scal islands of Alaska. That female scal islands of Alaska. That female scal islands of Alaska. That female scal file represents a cash value to-day of at least \$7,000,000. Under the Paris articles we have just lost over \$500,000 of that value in 1894. Next year these Canadian hunters will take a foll million dollars worth of it, and so on year after year, until the whole life is exhausted in five or six more scasons, we never to have, in the meanwhile, a single cent of this value returned to us; and still warse and more of it, we, during all the time of this steady loss of our principal (\$17,000,000, to be placed, as we are to-day, in the miserable shape of paying a large sum annually out of our public treasury to so guard it that our own people cannot tonch a female scal on the islands, while this allen fleet is an appearable from the paying a large will enter the paying a large will enter the paying a large wil

slaughtering nursing mother seals by tens and tens of thousands in the waters only sixty miles away.

We may as well frankly admit that the outcome of the Paris tribunal does not save that life which it was created to save. It is a flat and wretched failure.

We have before us just one thing to do, in so far as this business is concerned, and that is to first make a fair and honest attempt to enthat the ast of Great Britain in uniting with its to save that life on the Prihylov Islands from the sertain ruin now staring it in the face; then, if we fall in that, repeal that law of 1808-1870, which prevents the killing of female scale on land in Alacka or the waters adjacent thereis, so that we at least can take what belongs to us, and cover the proceeds late the poblic fravarry rather than to hand it over in the ridiculous manner that we have done thus far is mice interests, which only theive to-day regardless of the fact that all is ruined after them and scoff at us for our remonstrance. Very truly, your friend and servant. Henry W. Elliott.

Hon, Nelson Dingley, Jr.

As Exhaustive Report. From the Wishington Past. Climion Furbish has had framed and hung on the wall of the Bureau of American Republics, of which he is di

rentor, the following from the American Consul to Coracao, West Indie "Report on rates of freight and passenger transpor-tation charged by railways, as instructed in circular of Oct. 6, 1991.
"There's are no railways in this consular district." "L. B. Sarra, United States Count."

MISS DODGE MISUNDERSTOOD. No Committee of Women to Investigate the

Miss Grace Dodge, Mrs. Valentine Mott, and the other auxiliary members of Good Govern-ment Club E are much distressed that a speech made on Tuesday by Miss Dodge at Mrs. Mott's, at a meeting of women interested in the public schools, has been misconstrued. This has given rise to a report that the women members of the Committee on Education are about to begin an investigation similar to that of the Lexow committee, but having for its object the schools and school trustees instead of the police. Miss Dedge is reported to have said that while she was School Commissioner, about eight years ago, she had run across many wrongs to redress and many abuses which required remedy and punishment. Many and many a time she quoted as having said wronged teachers had ap pealed to her to redress injuries which they had suffered for years at the hands of immoral tenstees and indifferent and anathetic officials, who allowed themselves to be guided by their unprincipled colleagues. As a result of there experlenges she had become convinced of the ne-

Commissioners. Miss Bodge was asked last evening if she wished to claborate and make specific any of the charges she was reported to have made.

coasity of having women, not men, as School

"I have no charges to elaborate or to specify," she said. "I have been totally misunderstood. In the first place, I spoke on condition that no reporters should be present, and said many things to the women which I should not have said in public, thinking I was talking only to my said in public, thinking I was talking only to my friends. When I spoke of the immoral condition of affairs as being appalling. I meant the overcrowding in the schools, the lack of air and light, the frightful condition of closets in some, and the lack of sanitation. I made no charges, whatever, for I have none to make. When I spoke about teachers coming to me with wrongs to be redressed, I referred back to the time when I was Commissioner, years ago, and at the scandals of that period, but that is all history now. I merely wanted to impress upon the women present the necessity of their taking an active interest in the schools and of their sing their influence in getting some of the abuses corrected. I am convinced that women should serve as Commissioners, for there are a hundred and one things that a women teacher can talk about freely to a woman that she cannot to a man.

"I cannot express my distress at having been so misunderstool and at having had a sensation mad, out of nothing. There is to be no investi-

"I cannot express my distress at having been so misunderstool and at having had a sensation made out of nothing. There is to be no investigation, because, so far as I know, there is nothing to investigate. Once again let me say that have no charges whatsoever to make against officials or teachers. A better, truer, higher toned lot of men and women than the latter I have never had the good fortune to meet."

Mrs. Mott was even more emphatic in her statement that the women were not trying to stir up a sensation.

statement that the women were not trying to stir up a sensation.

Mr. J. Augustus Johnson, President of Good Government Club E, said:

"The work of the Woman's Association for Improving the Schools, which is now being formed, is to see the needs of the schools, to work for more and better buildings. The committee that has just been appointed, of which Mrs. Mott is the Chairman, has for its work the formation of this association and the choosing of the right sort of women to visit the schools, not those who will go around sniffing here and there and magnifying a harmless filtration into something awiul."

CHASED BY AN AMBULANCE.

The Lunatic Who Escaped From It Boarded Two Cars to Trying to Get Away, As the ambulance in which he was being taken to Bellevue Hospital to be examined as to his sanity passed Sixteenth street on its way up Fifth avenue yesterday, Augustine Donnelly threw Dr. Kilroe, the surgeon in charge, to one

side, and, jumping out of the rear, ran toward Broadway. Dr. Kilroe shouted to the driver: "My patient has escaped. Drive after him for all you are worth." The driver whipped up his horse, and the ambulance went thundering after the lunatic at a furious gait. A crowd was attracted by the un-

usual sight, and many joined in the chase after

"Stop him!" yelled Dr. Kilroe. "he is crary. and he will surely hart some one." On sped Donnelly, and the pursuing crowd increased at every step. At Broadway Donnelly. who had lost his hat in the flight, stopped for a moment and glanced around. He saw the crowd and the ambulance at full speed coming after A cable car was just rounding the curve at Union square, Suddenly the crary man darted into the middle of the street, and grasping the closed gate on the side toward him of the forward platform of the cable car he swung

the forward platform of the cable car he swung imself on the edge of the size. The gripman did not see him at first, but when e turned and beheld a hattess, breathless man linging to the car, the ambulance, with the handing gong, following closely behind, while shouting crowd brought up the rear, he cought something most be wrong. He criered bonnely off the car, but he refused to budge, by the time the car reached Seventeenth street, when he was a superior the crowd course was a na nuverar. The crowd nion square was in an uproar. The crowd flowing the ambulance increased, and cries of stop thief? "Look out for him, he's crazy!" of "Don't let him get away," were heard on all

sides.

A cross-town car had just crossed Broadway on its way east through Seventeenth street. Bonnelly, who had regained his breath, dropped off the cable car, and running, caught up with the Seventeenth street car. He jumped on the rear platform, and darting inside sank down in a seat. There were a dozen passengers aboard and most of them were women. Donnelly's advent created a decaded sensation. The women screamed and two of them rushed out on the front platform. By the time the car reached Fourth avenue the ambulance and the crowd following were close at hand. Donnelly ran out on the platform and jumped off.

"Stop him?" shouled by, Kliroe again. "He is crazy, and he will burt some one for sure."

Donnelly ran up Fourth avenue. Dr. Kliroe jumped down from the ambulance and ran after him. He overtook the crazy man, who was how exhausted, within a few feet of the corner of Thirteenth street. After a feeble struggle Donnelly was substued and hustled into the ambulance. The rest of the trip to fiellevue was made without incident, and Donnelly was placed in the insane pavilion. A cross-town car had just crossed Broadway

#### THE ASTOR TRAMP. There Seems to Be Some Doubt What

Crime He Was Convicted Or. John Garvey, the tramp who was found asleep, on the evening of Nov. 17, in the room of a laundress in the attic of the house of Mrs aroline D. Astor, at Fifth avenue and Thirtyfourth street, and who was convicted of unlawfully entering a building with intent to commit a crime therein, was arraigned vesterday in the General Sessions, before Judge Fitzgerald.

Lawyer William H. Stayton, counsel for Garvey, said that the lary's verdiet found Garvey guilty of entering a building unlawfully, and that this was not a criminal act, and therefore Judge Fitzgerald should grant Garvey a new trial or discharge him. Mr. Stayton said that he could produce affidavits of invers to the effect that that was the verifict they intended to render. Judge Fitzgerald told Mr. Stayton that he could stimult a brief on the subject and the affidavits of any jurgers this mornfemined to report.

Stayton that he could submit a brief on the subject and the affidavits of any jurors this morning. Assistant bistrict Attorney Macdona, who prosecuted trarvey, said that he would also submit a brief on the subject.

## Why He Was Defeated.

Among the speakers at the banquet of the Shipbuilders'. Shipowners', and Underwriters' Association at for Pine street on Saturday night was Amos J. Cum-mings. In alluding to his defeat for restection to Con-

I crawled from the debris on Nov. 7 very much in appearance like the frishman who had been at a wed-ding. His friend met him on the street the next day, and found him in the condition of the man who bad been us at Oshkosh having a little fun with the boys. "Way, Pat," he said. In some astendament at his amaged exterior, "what's the matter? Where have

'To a weddin' sure,' was the reply. 'Something happened there. Sure there was a big Sheeny there puttin'on the burs of one of the Asthers. I study as uguefout, and thin by ger, I wint up to him and axed him: Who are you, only way?"
"'I'm the best man, says he, 'and, by gor, so he

## They Like The Sun.

From the Daily Blinks, Portsmouth, O. We have quoted so literally from Tun New York Sees during the year just closing that it is hardly needs sary for us to call attention to its distinguished target In its plain speken English it is with-

## A. D. 1804. All the Same.

From the different conditation. Mr. Melhar of Arkainsts was making a speech in the House to day when he used the expres year of our Lord. Please don't," shouted Asher Caruth across the

A Bistinction. Mrs. Briggs (after the Christmas dinner)—Well, Sobbie, have you had all you want? Sobbie—I've had all I could not. CLEFELAND'S POSSUM AT LARGE Finally Clubbed to Beath in the White House Grounds by Watchmen,

From the Washington Post. Shooting sparrow-cating owls on Pennsylvania avenue may have its delights for the members of the Metropolitan force who patrol that thoroughfare, but it seems very tame indeed compared to the excitement of hunting possum in the White House grounds-a privilege enjoyed only by the picked men of the force on guard outside the Executive Mansion.

Officers Clasel, Kelliher, and Gallway were on duty at the White House before 6 o'clock yea-terday morning. The policemen are in the habit of making the rounds of the grounds every fif-teen minutes and "pulling" the small watch boxes in various parts of the grounds.

Officer Cissel was on his way to the box near the south portice of the house when he noticed a movement in the shrubbery near the foot of the steps. He called, but received no answer, and drawing his gun crept forward quietly. The in-truder spyed him, however, and the officer saw a form dart out of the shadows and start across
the south lawn. He did not fire for fear of
arousing the inmates of the White House, but
sounded his distress call and dashed off in pursuit. The signat brought Officers Kelliher and
Gailway from the front of the house. They
joined in the chase, but the ingifive was fleet of
fest and had simost reached the lower gate
when he was overhauled by Classel.

The prisoner fought victorily and would have
in all probability overpowered the officer had
not Kelliher and Gailway come up. He was
not subdued, however, till Gailway struck him
a powerful blow on the head with his club,
The prisoner sank to the ground without a
sound. a form dart out of the shadows and start across

not subdued, however, till Gallway struck him a powerful blow on the head with his club. The prischer sank to the ground without a sound.

"You've done 'im!" said Kelliher.

"I guess I have," was the unconcerned reply of the other officer, and picking up the body between them, the victim was carried to the White House, where the President will probably make a lunchron off him day after to-morrow. He is the biggest possum that has been killed in the city limits for a long time.

As has been said, the identity of the possum has not been determined, but as a large specimen that was being fattened at the President's home at Woodley escaped a few days ago, and possums are not in the habit of wandering around the Executive Mansion, it is thought this may be the same one. It was probably a civil service reform possum, who was coming in to get under the wing of the Chief Executive.

It may not be very generally known, but President Cleveland is partial to possum. He had never easten any till his first term in the White House, when a stanch Democratic admirer from Georgia sent him up a brace of possums, if they may be so termed, but made the mistake of not sending any directions for cooking. The then chef of the White House was not an expert on possums, and declined positively to perform the last offices of the kitchen upon them. The President, who did not want to have a split with the then soild South, cast about for some one who knew the cullhary ways of possums. He requested an opinion of Attorney-General Garland, and, though this was not generally considered in the Attorney-General line, Mr. Garland proved equal to the emergency, and turned the two possums over to his wife.

Mrs. Garland, who was a Southern woman, was thoroughly conversant with "possum and tarters," and personally superintended the preparation of the two deceased Georgians in her own kitchen. The President and the Attorney-General one day after Cabinet meeting.

The President experimented extensively on that possum, and finally, drawing a long breat

President was thenceforth a convert to possum and told Gen. Garland: "The only mistake I made about this, General, was in letting Mrs. Garland keep the other one."

Since then Gen. Garland and the President have eaten a number of possum dinners together, and during persimon season there is nearly always a possum, sometimes two of them, in confinement at the President's country home, being "fed up" for the table.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest. Four hundred tons of top weight must come off of the new French battle ship Brennus before she can be made seaworthy; one of her fighting masts will be taken out and her upper deck will be almost com-

pletely dismantled. Reports from Gibraltar say that owing to threat-ened revolts the one-cyed elder brother of the Sultan of Morocco has been walled up in his prison at Widah. The door and windows of his cell have been blocked up, leaving only a small opening through which food is passed to him.

The Brazilian National Observatory at Rio Janeiro

is to be moved from its present position at Morro do Castello to a better situation near Fetropolis, on the other side of the bay, 3,500 feet above the sea. It is expected that the new observatory will be ready within two years. A woman really died of a broken heart lately in

England. She was an old lady of eighty-seven who fell dead while buttoning her granddaughter's dress. the post-mortem examination showing that the left centricle of the heart was ruptured. Only one other such case is on record. Clwyofardd, the Weish archdruid, has just died as the age of 95. He had won many medais for poetical composition, and since 1860 had, as archdruid, pro-claimed each Weish Eisteddfod. His strength and

vitality were wonderful; when \$4 years to the top of Snowdon Cape Colony joins the Universal Postal Union on Jan. 1, 1895. A five-cent stamp will then carry a letter to any civilized country of any importance in the world. The only countries not now in the union are China, Morocco, the Orange Free State, and the islands of Ascension, St. Helena, and Pitcairn.

Dr. Hubert Parry has been appointed Director of the Royal College of Music in London, in succession to Sir George Grove. Dr. Parry was professor of composition and musical history in the college. He is 46 years old, a graduate of Eton and Oxford, a Doctor of Music of Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin, and author of three cratorios, "Judith," "Job," and "King Saul," and of a " History of Music."

Paintings and designs by Bartram Hiles, an armiess artist, er, now on exhibition in London. Mr. Hiles lost his arms, close to the shoulder, when a child, by seting run over by a horse car, and is obliged to pain holding the brush between bis lips. He won never-theless, in open competition, the national scholarship of \$500 a year at South Kensington, and at the same time chiained a first prize for modelling in clay. He

paints landscape.
Dr. Zakharin, the late Czar's physician, has lately devised a new method of stanching the flow of blood Steam is injected into the wound through a catheter for a minute or less. The patient, under chloroform-feels neither pain nor any evil effects from the steam. Experiments on animals show that portions of the liver, spicen, kidneys, lungs, and to a certain extent of the brain, may be removed without loss of blood

and without fatal results.

It is settled that the Stadium, the old race course as Athens, will be the site of the first contests of the new international Olympic games, arranged by the Inter-national Athletic Association last June. The games will be contests for the championship of the world is all sports and forms of physical exercise, limited to adult amateurs. The first meeting will take place in 1806 in Athens, the second in 1900 in Paris, and after that meetings will be held every four years in som empital city

British legation at Washington as Sir Frederick Bruce's private secretary, now appears in the bank ruptcy court with liabilities amounting to \$4,100,000 and assets of \$150,000. His bankruptcy is due to speculation in stocks. The first Lord Thurlow was George III.'s great Lord Chancellor during the war of the American revolution, and is famous for the speech in which he called the Duke of Grafton, the descendant of Charles II. and Lady Castlemaine, "the accident of an accident."

Clun Cartie in Shropshire, which dates from the time of Henry III. was recently bought back by the Puke of Norfolk, who will have the ruins restored. The Duke is Baron of Clun and Oswaldestre, one of the oldest baronies in England, and a standing bone of contention among heral-lic writers. Title and land were lest to the Howards by the forfeitures of the Tudor time, when four generations were attained and an Earl of Surrey and a Duke of Sorfolk beheaded. James 1. restored the 191cs hearly 300 years ago, but it is only now that the land returns to Howards. After a violent scene, by a vote of 307 to 215, the French Chamber of Deputies has just decided in M. Mirman's case that a Frenchman's obligation to perform military service anapends his powers as a repre from milliary service on engaging to teach for ten years, but resigned his professorable before the time was up, when he was elected Deputy. The Ministry of War then ordered him to join his regiment on Noz. 1, and the Chamber surees in the view that he sentative of the people. M. Mirman had been of War then ordered him to join his regiment on Nov.

1, and the Chamber surees in the view that he must
serve his term before he can take his seat as a Deputy.

A substitute for the rifling of cannon, which is the
chief cause for the great cost of modern guns, has chief tunns for the great cost of modern guns has been derived by Mr Unge a Swedish engineer, who also expects to put an end to the deterioration of the bore due to the communition of gases which the new ponders develop. He has the projectile with gas closeds, which prevent the puscage of any gases, and gives to it the axial foliary movement which is now obtained by riffing the barries by a mechanical device.

brained by rifling the barrel by a mechanical device which gives the twist to the gun itself at the moment of firing. The motion conveyed may be kept constant or increased. He claims that the effect is the same as hall. "It was the devil a year to the Democratic party, that obtained by the twist in the rifle; that the accuracy of fire obtained by his system is aqual or superior; that by it heavy guns can be produced at half the present cost and will last twice as long as they do nothing